

THE JERUSALEM POST

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DAILY FLIGHTS
Elath. ARKIA

Marginal Column

AMERICAN isolationism in the old sense, that is to say, refusal to accept any international commitments or responsibilities for preserving the peace of the world, is now virtually dead. This has been shown by the degree of support which has been given to a proposed Congressional resolution, known as the Bricker amendment, which would prevent the President from entering into any treaty which might be subject to Senate ratification. The amendment, which is now being considered by the Senate, is a direct challenge to the President's power to enter into executive agreements with foreign governments on questions requiring less formal binding commitments than a full-scale treaty would be subject to the same limitations.

THIS is primarily a lawyer's argument, and a battery of legal opinion is lined up both for and against the amendment. The American Bar Association supports Senator Bricker while the Bar Association of New York City, which contains many of the finest legal minds in the country, opposes it vigorously. The advocates of the amendment, fear, or assert that they fear, that some future and responsible American President or Administration will commit the United States to an international agreement which will undermine the freedoms and guarantees extended to American citizens by their constitution, or commit the United States to unwelcome policies without the consent of the people as they allege that President Roosevelt did at the Yalta Conference. But beneath this can be detected partly resentment of the United Nations and its agencies and partly a traditional fear of entering into any system of world law and order which might curtail the historic pattern of American society.

THE opponents of the amendment must argue that its enactment would be fatal to American world leadership and would dangerously limit the power of the Administration. For one thing, the present constitutional provision which requires the ratification of a treaty by the Senate gives ample scope for legislative checks and public debate. For another, the passage of this amendment might force American withdrawal from many international organizations to which it now belongs. The New York Bar Association argues that the effect of making American laws supreme over the provisions of treaties would probably force American withdrawal from the International Monetary Fund, the World Health Organization, and the International Court of Justice, quite apart from killing any prospect of control of atomic energy and armaments. Moreover, it is argued that such an amendment would nullify the powers expressly intended to be given to the President and to treaties by the framers of the Constitution in 1787. President Eisenhower, in a recent press conference, pointed out how unnecessary the amendment was. He said he thought those arguing for the amendment were "really trying to say that we are going to make it impossible to implement the Constitution to break it. That seemed to me to be a little bit of an anomaly, to amend the Constitution in order to show that it is going to remain the same."

ON the other hand, Mr. John Foster Dulles, the Secretary of State and himself an international lawyer, seems to agree with Senator Bricker. In a speech last April he said that the treaty-making power is an extraordinary power liable to abuse. Treaties can cut rights given the people by the Constitutional Bill of Rights. This week he announced before a Senate subcommittee that the prospects are good. We think there is oil, and we are going to get it, Mr. Dulles said. He expressed his warm appreciation of the hospitality that he and his wife had enjoyed, and promised to be back soon.

AVIATION OFF TO U.S. The Director General of the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Elud Avriel, left for England last night at the invitation of the Joint Palestine Appeal.

Closer U.S.-Arab Ties May Bring Peace—Sharett

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UP). — The Israel Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Moshe Sharett, said here today that Israel was far from unhappy about the prospect of closer U.S.-Arab relationship which he hoped, might lead to bring peace to the Middle East.

Mr. Sharett expressed this viewpoint to reporters at the State Department where he called this morning on the Assistant Secretary of State for the Near East, Mr. Henry Byrnes, and this afternoon on Secretary of State John Foster Dulles with whom he discussed the general situation in the Middle East. This included the possibilities of Arab-Israel peace, the subject of U.S. aid to Israel and the negotiations on the Suez Canal.

Mr. Dulles told the Foreign Minister that he would be in Israel in the middle of May, and Mr. Sharett invited him to stay as long as he could.

Mr. Sharett denied recent reports that secret peace talks were under way between Israel and Egypt and added that Israel, however, would be willing to enter such negotiations.

The release of the Moscow doctors' visit was touched upon by Mr. Dulles. Mr. Sharett told reporters that he did not know if Moscow would resume diplomatic relations with Israel. He said the policy of Israel was to wait and see.

Israel's demand for an extraordinary session of the Israeli-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission to discuss the killing of the two soldiers near Tel Mond at the beginning of the week was rejected by a majority vote of the Commission yesterday. The first to have been held after a prolonged interval, NEARIS reported yesterday.

The U.N. chairman General Bennett L. de Ridder, voted with the Jordanians, according to the report.

The decision was adopted after U.N. observers who had visited the scene on the request of Israel allegedly reported that they had found no traces sufficient to establish Jordan's guilt, NEARIS stated.

OIL MAN PRAISES GOVT HELPFULNESS

Jerusalem POST Reporter. Praise for the "most cooperative and helpful" attitude of Government officials here was expressed yesterday by Mr. A. Simpson, of Colby, Wyoming, who has spent a fortnight in the country as representative of the Standard Oil Co.

On the eve of his return to the U.S. with Mrs. Simpson, the visiting oil man told the Jerusalem Rotary Club yesterday that the "economic climate" for fruitful work had been created by the U.S. with whom he had been in contact. The Rotary Club, which has been granted six licenses for exploration in various areas, would be spending some five million dollars here in the very near future.

Cabinet Committee System Reorganised

Jerusalem POST Reporter. The Cabinet, at its meeting in Jerusalem yesterday, decided upon an entirely new system of organizing its work based on the establishment of four standing Ministerial Committees to ease the heavy agenda for its meetings. The Cabinet also decided to introduce a new system of granting of exit visas, replacing that begun a few weeks ago. The question of premiums for exporters and investors was not taken up, but is expected to be discussed at the next Cabinet meeting, on Sunday.

Under the new arrangement the four permanent Ministerial committees will replace the existing seven permanent, and 15 or so ad hoc committees. Each Ministry will be assigned to one of the four committees and each Minister will be a member of the committee to which his Ministry belongs, though he may belong to other committees as well.

Thus the Economic Committee, for example, headed by the Minister of Finance, will have authority over the Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Industry, Communications, Agriculture, Labour, and Posts.

The Ministries will have to submit regular reports to their committees. The exact composition of the committees, which are to meet regularly, will be fixed at the next Cabinet meeting. If the Prime Minister attends the meeting of any committee, he will automatically act as chairman for that session.

Four Committees. All inter-departmental and inter-Ministerial committees will also be under the authority of one or other of the four Ministerial committees. The Government Secretariat will now serve the new committees, as well as of the inter-departmental committees.

The reorganization of the Cabinet's work was proposed and the new system worked out by the Government Secretary, Mr. Reev Sharett.

The new exit-visa system approved by the Cabinet yesterday provides that a visa will be (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Same Deficit In Foreign Trade

By ECONOMICS. Foreign trade figures are revealed in the statistics for January and February, just released by the Central Bureau of Statistics and Economic Research. Accounts for January and February show that the value of Israel's imports for the value of IL1,000,000, and exports, including re-exports, of IL1,351,111, leaving a trade deficit of IL351,111, compared with IL1,855 in the same period of 1952. All figures being based on the actually applied rates of exchange.

The list of imports is headed by articles wholly or mainly manufactured (IL21,455), followed by food, drink and tobacco (IL8,517), and raw materials (IL8,501). On the export side, the food group leads with IL5,011. It should be borne in mind that this figure includes the bulk of citrus exports. The other main exports are represented by articles wholly or mainly manufactured which brought IL2,464.

Foreign Currency Holdings Increase

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The foreign currency holdings of the State showed a sudden jump this week, when the weekly currency statement of the Bank Leumi's Issue Department reported that the foreign currency held by the Government had increased by over IL2m. from IL11,735,520. The exact increase was IL2,034,561,900.

This sudden change reflects the implementation of the Reparations Agreement with West Germany. Under that agreement, the West German Government, immediately after ratification, paid for Jewish food purchases from Britain with part of its blocked sterling. Until ratification, this payment had been guaranteed by the Bank Leumi, which had placed aside foreign currency for this purpose. By the payment by Germany, this guarantee is now being freed and tonight appeared on the currency statement.

Despite this great increase in foreign currency cover, the total currency in circulation last week declined by IL11,735,500, to IL11,617,900. This followed a decrease of IL2.1m. in Treasury Bills, which dropped to IL2,500,000. Land bonds remained steady at IL7,645,000.

U.N. Says Offer Of 600 Disabled PoW's Too Small

MUNICH, Wednesday (AP). — The Communists today said they are ready to send home 600 prisoners of war as a gesture that includes 150 Americans and other U.N. soldiers. The remainder are South Koreans. The Chief Allied negotiator asked for a recount and added: "I have hopes we will get more."

Observers here predicted that only slightly over 100 Americans will be exchanged. Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vyacheslav Molotov, told the Communists their figure was "incredibly small" and asked that "you have these figures reviewed" and a more liberal interpretation made of "sick and wounded." He said later, however, "I have no reason to believe at the present that they are not acting in good faith."

The U.N. Command offered to return 5,500 sick and wounded Communists — 3,100 North Koreans and 2,400 Chinese. This is 7 per cent of 55,000 pro-Communist prisoners and 4 per cent of all prisoners held by the Allies. The Communist figure of 600 is 8 per cent of the 12,000 to 15,000 U.N. and Korean prisoners they have said they hold.

Both sides named lower level staff officers to work out administrative details of the exchange. The staff officers went into session immediately after the Hagan group adjourned for the day.

Adm. Daniel asked the Communists for a complete revised text of the whole draft agreement, which would include the release of the thousands of sick and wounded so that the U.N. Command would consider any change in one package and arrive speedily to terms which are controversial. The Communists have agreed to the main points of this plan and said they will submit their versions of the rest.

The Allied protest on the Communist offer was the stiffest statement they made in the three-day-old conference. It was the first note of discord in the otherwise smooth negotiations which, according to the U.N. Command, are proceeding on a basis of agreement in principle to exchange disabled prisoners.

North Korean General Lee Sang Cho told Adm. Daniel: "We have offered figures of 500 sick and injured prisoners of war only after we checked the matter in detail. Accordingly, I cannot find any reason why the figures are incredibly small."

By a spokesman, the Communists said they were ready to release by each side as compared with the total number of prisoners held by the U.N. Command. "There was no explanation why the U.N. considered the figure of 600 more out of line than its own."

The Communists offered to hand over 10,000 of its prisoners of war into American, British and other hands. (AP, UP)

Bus Fares Up by 18 Per Cent

An 18 per cent increase of bus fares was decided upon yesterday, after lengthy negotiations between the Ministry of Communications and the bus co-operatives were brought to a conclusion at a meeting between the delegates of the three co-operatives and the Minister of Communications, Mr. Y. Sapir, the Ministry's Director General, Mr. H. Hassid and the Economic Advisor, Mr. Y. Glickman.

Widespread improvements in the transport service are to be introduced under the agreement. Special funds for the replacement of buses and for the introduction of season tickets were decided upon, and general reorganization of the lines is to be carried out, it was announced.

Kenya Sentenced To 7 Years In Jail

KAPENGURIA, Kenya, Wednesday. — Kenyan leader who is called "Daring Daring" was tonight sent to prison for seven years for "managing and being a member of the dreaded Mau Mau terrorist society."

U.N. Rejects Soviet Bid To Amend Arms Cut Decision

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday (Reuters). — The General Assembly today rejected a Soviet amendment on disarmament which the U.S. said would "turn back the clock." The vote was 52 to 5 (Soviet Bloc) with three abstentions on a resolution asking the Disarmament Commission to continue its studies along lines laid down by the West.

Opening the discussion today Deputy Foreign Minister Andre Vyshinsky said that the USSR "in an effort to reach agreement" would not press for adoption of its own resolution which had been rejected by the Political Committee and asked the West to meet the Soviet Union "half way" on world disarmament proposals. Furthermore he said if the West would agree to two amendments Russia would vote for the Western measure.

The discussion concerned the 14-power resolution approved by the Political Committee which would strike out commendation of the Disarmament Commission's past work and then another which would delete a provision reaffirming the disarmament resolution passed by the General Assembly in Paris in 1951.

Mr. Vyshinsky was followed by Indonesia's L.N. Palar, who argued adoption of the Soviet amendments "because in our view they may well provide a starting point to a sound working basis from which a common meeting ground may be provided."

Britain's Sir Gladwyn Jebb, however, said the first Soviet amendment could be accepted, but not the second. He was supported by the U.S. delegate, Mr. Ernest Gross.

Vyshinsky's Agreement. Mr. Vyshinsky in a calm voice urged the adoption of the two amendments because "they were not at the time acceptable to us. He added that they represented now "places in a rather embarrassing position, and in view of this hoped that "other delegations will find it possible to meet the Soviet Union halfway, just as the Soviet Union is endeavouring to meet other delegations halfway in an effort to reach agreement on this important question."

Sir Gladwyn said that while Britain would approve the amendment deleting commendation of the Commission's past work, the second amendment "seems to rescind a resolution already passed by the Assembly" which "contains very important safeguards." Such an amendment would give an impression, rightly or wrongly, he said, "that we no longer agreed with the principles of that resolution."

Mr. Vyshinsky said that the proposed change would not imply in any way that the U.S. had given up support of the previous resolution. He called attention to the "new relationships which are arising before our eyes." Apparently this was a reference to the Kremlin peace overture. He added: "Events do not always take the shape tomorrow that they took yesterday."

The British delegate said it had been suggested that the Soviet action represented a major commitment and that that would be a welcome sign. He said that when the Disarmament Commission meets again, there will be a new proposal on the table. The U.S.A. has abandoned its own proposals on a ready-made basis and is ready to discuss them.

Satellites Reflect New Moscow Line

POST Political Correspondent. The new turn in Soviet politics was reflected last night for the first time in the comment of press and radio in the Peoples Democracies.

There was a distinct change in the tenor most of which was dramatically expressed in the Yiddish broadcasts of Radio Warsaw and Bucharest. Most stations had ceased to refer during the last four months to any relations of Jewish national and cultural life and broadcast news and comment of general interest only. They have now returned to a "Jewish national line" unparalleled since 1948.

In the broadcast last night Bucharest mentioned the 500 Jewish deputies in local soviets as well as many prominent Jews in the Government and in various cultural fields. The broadcast also stressed the importance of the Jewish national literature printed in Yiddish in Romania. Radio Warsaw broadcast the appeal of a Jewish worker for "complete equality" between the peoples. Various editorials in the press of the Peoples Democracies referred to "local fanatics of race hatred" without however going into detail which might further development in this direction appear likely if not certain.

Other matters considered were the gold shield of the Jewish National Fund, the date of the next session of the Jewish General Council, and the budget of the Youth Aliya Department.

ROYAL MARRIAGE. LUXEMBOURG, Wednesday (Reuters). — Luxembourg held a flowered "pavilion" station to greet 25-year-old Princess Josephine Charlotte of Belgium when she arrived here by train today for her wedding tomorrow with Crown Prince Jean.

AFTER MIDNIGHT. Lord Amherst of Amherst has been named as the new Governor of the Province of Ontario in Canada. The appointment was announced by the Prime Minister, Sir John G.D. Lee.

Heavy Korea Fighting Boosts U.S. Casualties

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuters). — Heavy fighting for the control of the Pusan area in Korea, which has been going on since the outbreak of the Korean war, has resulted in a sharp increase in U.S. casualties.

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Adenauer Asks Moscow To Prove Sincerity

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuters). — Chancellor Konrad Adenauer today challenged the new Soviet Government to prove the sincerity of its "peace offer" by permitting free elections in the Soviet Union.

The West German Chancellor was conducting talks with the Eisenhower administration was addressing the Washington press corps at a luncheon meeting.

He said: "The permission to hold free elections in all of Germany (which has been requested by the Western powers in their various notes), the release of more than 200,000 Germans who are being held in the Soviet Union as prisoners of war or displaced persons — these would be a more convincing proof of a change in Soviet policy than the official announcements which we have had up to now."

Big Four End All-Night Session On Air Safety

BERLIN, Wednesday (Reuters). — The representatives of Britain, the U.S., France and the Soviet Union early this morning ended an all night meeting on air safety problems at Karlsruhe, Soviet headquarters in Berlin.

It was the first Four-Power meeting of any kind to be held in Berlin since July, 1951. A communiqué said the talks on air safety problems over Germany would be continued at another meeting, to be held at the U.S. headquarters in Berlin. The time of the next meeting was fixed by mutual agreement.

Hammarskjöld Leaves To Assume U.N. Post

STOCKHOLM, Wednesday (AP). — Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld took off by air for New York today to take over the job of Secretary-General of the U.N.

Reporters and cameramen milled round him as diplomats and Cabinet Ministers pushed up to shake his hand.

J.A. Discusses Changes In Soviet Policy. The implications of the change in Soviet policy were discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Jewish Agency Executive. The Chairman, Mr. Berl Locker, gave a report on the action taken by the Executive to organize public opinion against the threat posed by Jews, and particularly on the joint action with the Israel Medical Association in mobilizing the opinion of doctors in the world over.

Other matters considered were the gold shield of the Jewish National Fund, the date of the next session of the Jewish General Council, and the budget of the Youth Aliya Department.

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An ancient tenet of Jewish tradition, the nationalization of land has become one of the great postulates of Jewish law. It is a principle which is not only a religious duty, but also a political principle. It is a principle which is not only a religious duty, but also a political principle. It is a principle which is not only a religious duty, but also a political principle.

The recent legislation regarding a compulsory property loan, while not confined to landed property, is yet another instance of an additional burden imposed on the property owner who has already been subjected, like anybody else, to last year's compulsory loan on cash and deposits. On whatever grounds this special legislation may be justified, it is closely connected with the present state of our rent and tenancy law. A reform of this law has been long overdue, and is only now the object of a draft Bill still awaiting enactment.

Meanwhile, the house-owners' association is reported to have threatened a kind of revolt and to refuse payment of the compulsory loan until a reform of the rent law is introduced. On which side is the right? In their opinion, it is the duty of the state to ensure that the rent law is reformed. It is the duty of the state to ensure that the rent law is reformed. It is the duty of the state to ensure that the rent law is reformed.

In September, 1951, before the index reform, the number for all items (August 1939 = 100) was 358; food accounted for 404, clothing for 881, and housing (including rates) for 148. Under the new index (September, 1951 = 100), all groups stood at 181 in January, 1953, with food accounting for 185, clothing for 243, and housing (including electricity) for 138. At the same time, the average wages and salaries index (1938/39=100) had risen to 168 in 1951 and has continued to rise ever since. These figures show clearly the effect of war and post-war developments on the relationship between some of the principal items of the family budget. They also show that the original idea of supporting a policy of stabilization of wages and prices by rent restriction has been completely abandoned.

Moreover, the existing disproportion between demand and supply of housing has resulted in a flourishing black market, with the paradoxical difference that, instead of the owner of the scarce commodity, it is frequently the tenant who reaps the benefit, not only by paying a rent greatly below its actual value, but by subletting part of his premises for a multiple of the rent he pays, not to speak of the key-money plague.

Another, and in many cases almost tragic outcome of this state of affairs is the position of a landlord who, for sufficient reasons, wishes to recover possession for himself and his family. He is right, but he is not for long. Prof. Fekete comes from Zenta, which was in Hungary when he was born there, but is now in Yugoslavia. He is a member of the Fifth Aliya, from Germany. She writes that when she arrived with her parents and sister in 1935 they went to look at a flat in Shehuat Horovitz, near Tel Aviv. In those days landlords were glad to find tenants, and the owner of the house showed them around hopefully. He seemed to like the idea of occupants from Germany, already known to him.

There is, moreover, the further consideration that, as long as the rent law cannot effectively restrict in large-scale housing schemes, especially in urban areas, private building industry and foreign investors cannot be expected to display a lively interest in this vital branch of economic development, when their legitimate interests are not adequately protected. In this direction, it should be recalled that, in similar conditions it was the fifth British Labour Government, which pledged itself in 1924 in the White Paper, to raise house-building activity to a high level to be maintained until the shortage was overcome. Since such measures are being withheld in Israel, it is not surprising that the building industry is not being encouraged.

Each aspect of the present position is abundantly clear. It is a situation which is not only a religious duty, but also a political principle. It is a principle which is not only a religious duty, but also a political principle. It is a principle which is not only a religious duty, but also a political principle.

Behind the Middle East News: Arabs' Reluctance to Drop Hate-Israel Campaign for U.S. and Turkish Friendship

By JESSE EEL LURIE

PLEASANTVILLE, N.Y. April 1. In a statement issued in Cairo yesterday to the correspondents of the "New York Times," an Egyptian Government spokesman showed unusual concern for American public opinion, including "the Jewish population in Palestine." At the same time, the Egyptian leader left no doubt in the mind of the American reporter that any public talk about peace with Israel, which the American Government and the American people staunchly advocate, would only embarrass the Egyptian Government. Furthermore, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, Egypt's Foreign Minister, questioned the motives of anyone printing such a story.

The "New York Times" did publish such a story two days ago. Cyrus L. Subberger, roving foreign correspondent now in Paris, picked up the rumors of Israel-Egyptian exchanges carried on through Dr. Ralph Bunche (which have been making the rounds of diplomatic circles for the past month). Without mentioning Dr. Bunche's name, Mr. Subberger says that "a distinguished individual," recently in Cairo and Tel Aviv, transmitted to Mr. Ben Gurion and Mr. Sharet Dr. Fawzi's basic conditions for settlement. These were a heavy financial contribution by Israel to Arab refugee resettlement; internationalization of Jerusalem; and "contiguity" of the Arab nation, by which he meant a common frontier with Jordan. The "distinguished individual" returned to Cairo, according to

KEEPING POSTED

LIKE a lot of other people, I was for once thoroughly surprised, as well as relieved, to hear that it had all been a mistake, that the Moscow doctors had not conspired to let their patients die, that their confessions had not been genuine, and that one little, grateful nightmare in an insecure world had been cleared up. By that we do not mean that we had previously believed the accusation to be well-founded; merely the thought that the Russian public could apparently be persuaded of such a tale gave us the creeps. Now the doctors have been restored to their families and patients and the accuser who had been praised for her "vigilance" has been laid low. Perhaps it is only 15 lives that have been saved for highly technical reasons involving rivalries within the G.P.U.; perhaps it is the dawn of the millennium and we shall live to see Magpies chasing each other's eyes out. Still we think the Russians should have had more sense of the fitness of things, and have come to this pleasing conclusion four weeks ago, and have announced their discovery of the new Hamas at Purim and not at Passover.

"I remember my righty Homer was called by seven cities," writes a tidy-minded correspondent, and goes on to point out that in this story's "Finance" supplement Professor Fekete, the Hebrew University mathematician, is claimed for two countries of origin, Hungary and Yugoslavia. He was right, but we were not for long. Prof. Fekete comes from Zenta, which was in Hungary when he was born there, but is now in Yugoslavia. He is a member of the Fifth Aliya, from Germany. She writes that when she arrived with her parents and sister in 1935 they went to look at a flat in Shehuat Horovitz, near Tel Aviv. In those days landlords were glad to find tenants, and the owner of the house showed them around hopefully. He seemed to like the idea of occupants from Germany, already known to him.

Another comment comes from a member of the Fifth Aliya, from Germany. She writes that when she arrived with her parents and sister in 1935 they went to look at a flat in Shehuat Horovitz, near Tel Aviv. In those days landlords were glad to find tenants, and the owner of the house showed them around hopefully. He seemed to like the idea of occupants from Germany, already known to him.

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Egypt's Concern For U.S. Public Opinion

By JESSE EEL LURIE

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"I remember my righty Homer was called by seven cities," writes a tidy-minded correspondent, and goes on to point out that in this story's "Finance" supplement Professor Fekete, the Hebrew University mathematician, is claimed for two countries of origin, Hungary and Yugoslavia. He was right, but we were not for long. Prof. Fekete comes from Zenta, which was in Hungary when he was born there, but is now in Yugoslavia. He is a member of the Fifth Aliya, from Germany. She writes that when she arrived with her parents and sister in 1935 they went to look at a flat in Shehuat Horovitz, near Tel Aviv. In those days landlords were glad to find tenants, and the owner of the house showed them around hopefully. He seemed to like the idea of occupants from Germany, already known to him.

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There is, moreover, the further consideration that, as long as the rent law cannot effectively restrict in large-scale housing schemes, especially in urban areas, private building industry and foreign investors cannot be expected to display a lively interest in this vital branch of economic development, when their legitimate interests are not adequately protected. In this direction, it should be recalled that, in similar conditions it was the fifth British Labour Government, which pledged itself in 1924 in the White Paper, to raise house-building activity to a high level to be maintained until the shortage was overcome. Since such measures are being withheld in Israel, it is not surprising that the building industry is not being encouraged.

Each aspect of the present position is abundantly clear. It is a situation which is not only a religious duty, but also a political principle. It is a principle which is not only a religious duty, but also a political principle. It is a principle which is not only a religious duty, but also a political principle.

THE NEW YORK TIMES did publish such a story two days ago. Cyrus L. Subberger, roving foreign correspondent now in Paris, picked up the rumors of Israel-Egyptian exchanges carried on through Dr. Ralph Bunche (which have been making the rounds of diplomatic circles for the past month). Without mentioning Dr. Bunche's name, Mr. Subberger says that "a distinguished individual," recently in Cairo and Tel Aviv, transmitted to Mr. Ben Gurion and Mr. Sharet Dr. Fawzi's basic conditions for settlement. These were a heavy financial contribution by Israel to Arab refugee resettlement; internationalization of Jerusalem; and "contiguity" of the Arab nation, by which he meant a common frontier with Jordan. The "distinguished individual" returned to Cairo, according to

Turkey and the Arab States

By ACHMEGEL

ATTEMPTING to make something like a "rapportage" with the Arab countries, far from clearing the Middle East atmosphere, have caused a great deal of confusion. It is interesting to note that by far the most enthusiastic echo to Turkish Foreign Minister Fuad Koprulu's alleged suggestion of a Turkish-Arab "federation" has come from Pakistan.

The note struck in Karachi and Lahore was that Turkey had been re-converted to the cause of pan-Islam. The reasons for this wishful appraisal are evident: Pakistan has denied that she was prepared to join a Western-sponsored Middle East defence system. A Pakistan committed in MEDO would be prevented from concentrating on her conflict over Kashmir with India and would furthermore alienate Arab sympathies for which India has staked a stalling claim by sponsoring the "Arab-Asian" neutralist bloc. On the other hand, Pakistan's persistent efforts to assume a leading role in a Moslem bloc have been frustrated through Arab (chiefly Egyptian) objections; the Karachi pan-Islamic conference has been a total failure in this respect. Pakistan has thus been deprived of the possibility of any wider associations where she would at once play a dominant role and benefit from the support of the Moslem world in her struggle with India. If Turkey and the Arab states formed a federation, this would be the beginning of a "coalescence of Moslem states" in which Pakistan can hold out increased hope for realizing her aspirations.

It is plain that the position is being misread in Karachi. When Zafarullah Khan produced plans for a pan-Islamic confederacy during his last visit in Ankara, he was politely refused. Islam as a cultural link could not be substituted for the political association Turkey needed in view of her long border with the Soviet Union. She was satisfied with NATO and its military guarantees.

Today

All news from between April 9, 1953 and September 27, 1953, when the next issue will be published.

Ministry of Defence, Manpower Department, Recruiting Office.

DALES News Bulletin

Press Company Ltd. No. 16 THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1953

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